

Editor Ultra Crepitan.

While in all the other walks of life, it is very properly admitted that those who have served an apprenticeship to a trade, or spent years of their lives in acquiring a profession, are not to be dictated to as to the mode of handling their tools in the former case, or the steps to be taken to defend a certain right in law or to promote a certain cure in medicine—strangely enough, we Americans deem and insist on acting as though we believed that anybody is competent to advise and to speak with authority on all matters pertaining to politics or military affairs. Nobody seems for a moment to harbor the idea that even by a bare pretense, a long life spent in the study of the law of nations, of political economy—the common law of the land or the Statutes at large, and the special laws and municipal regulations of States and cities, confer upon those who have thus devoted their time, a right to speak on such points with an authority at all superior to that of the veriest smatterer who vents his crude and undigested ideas upon the community. In military matters, we are often amused at the nonchalant way in which correspondents for our Eastern papers, give forth their oracular utterances in regard to the way in which battles should be fought—the causes of failure and the obstacles to success. Now, so long as the correspondent confines himself to his legitimate business, which is the simple report of the facts which he saw or which are reported in such trustworthy manner as to be perfectly reliable, he is fulfilling his duty and rendering a benefit to the community, but just as soon as he oversteps this just and proper bound and begins to perpetrate his own lucubrations upon what might have been done but was not—what plans should have been adopted, and by what course victory might have been improved or defeat averted, his writing becomes namified “trash,” and is in ninety-nine instances out of every hundred, not merely useless but absolutely injurious. For, put it as you may, and notwithstanding the vast spread of popular information in our free country, there are yet a great many people without sufficient education or experience, or both, to enable them to understand at a glance the exact points in a printed correspondence from any of our armies in the field, when the letter ceases to speak authoritatively and degenerates to the level of a bar-room political harangue, speaking rather of the amount of lager imbibed than of actual knowledge of the subject at issue. As a matter of curiosity, let any one having the leisure, take up the letters of two different army correspondents, written at any time since this war began, and read them carefully with a view to discovering the amount of veritable information as compared with the portions of such letters that are made up of speculation, bear-gay and unauthorized statements, and he will be surprised at the small amount of bread to such an intolerable quantity of sack.

There are, in a country like ours, only two remedies for this: the one exceptional, and only to be resorted to when martial law has been declared, and which consists in exercising the reserved right of a censorship over the press; and the other the normal and proper one, viz: that of educating our people up to such a standard that there will be no readers for trash; or rather that the readers shall at once and instinctively separate the wheat from the chaff, casting aside the latter. This is, of course, a slow process, but is in point of fact the correct one in a republican country, and should the general intelligence of the people of the United States continue to progress in the same ratio as has been the case for the past fifty years—another half century would have us all educated up to this highly desirable point; a point which, when reached, would render the readers of the Ned Bunlin style of literature—the trashy novel—the so-called translations from the French, and last but not least, the siffy and unmeaning drivel of army correspondents and hackneyed political writers in our various State Capitals and at Washington, few and far between, and the trade of those who, whether as writers or publishers, perpetrate such nonsense upon the community, uncalled for and non-paying.

EMIGRATION.—The Summer tide of emigration from the East has fully set in, and trains to the West are the distance of every five or six miles along the entire eastern portion of the Overland Mail Road, on their way to Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and California. All these emigrants, so far as we have seen, seem to have been and to be in comfortable circumstances, and will thus form from the start a valuable acquisition to the locality where they may settle. We further observe with pleasure, that many of them have served a term in the Union army, and which no better guarantee is required of their being sound on the question of questions.

ARMY OF JOHN CHURCH.—A dispatch has been received at Virginia City, stating that John Church (one of the proprietors of the Virginia Union) had been arrested at Baltimore, and is now imprisoned in Fort McHenry. None of the Nevada papers seem to believe the truth of the report, and the Union is disposed to look upon the telegram as a hoax. What can be the object? Mr. Church passed through Salt Lake on his way East and called on me. We cannot believe the allegations, and if it be a joke, it has already been carried far enough.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our thanks are due to Hon. John F. Kinsey, Delegate from Utah, for copies of the *Congressional Globe*, containing amongst other valuable information, a speech from himself on the necessity of providing, in the current year, for the deficiency in the appropriation of last session for the Indians of Utah; which deficiency has been caused by the unusual expenses of the superintendency here, resulting from the severity of the winter and the hostile attitude of the Indians at Shell and Deep Creek, O. M. Route.

TELEGRAPH.—The operator at Laramie telegraphed here on yesterday morning that heavy storms had occurred east of that place on Sunday and Monday last, and that some one hundred and fifty feet of wire had been melted by lightning. He further adds that in his opinion the line will not be in working order during more than one half of this Summer, unless troops are strung along the road to prevent emigrants from cutting down and using the poles for fuel.

PREPARATION FOR MUSTER.—We observe in Camp, the signs of an approaching muster, evinced in the scrubbing, washing, whitewashing and painting of the various company quarters now occupied by the six companies of the 3rd Infy. C. V., stationed at the Post.

It is expected that the Paymaster will renew his visit to this Military District early in July, when a settlement for the clothing drawn in the last six months will be made.

RECRUITING SERVICE.—By reference to the advertisement of Lt. Wm. H. Dodds, 3rd Infy. C. V., Recruiting Officer, it will be seen that the locality of the rendezvous has been changed from Salt Lake City to Camp Douglas. All those desirous of enlisting in the service, will therefore call upon him at the latter place, where he will furnish them all the information they may require.

MUSTER IN.—Mr. W. B. Melville, who was commissioned by Gov. Nye of Nevada, in February last, as 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 1st Cav., Nev. Ty. Vols., was on Wednesday, regularly mustered into the service of the U. S. by Lieut. S. B. Jocelyn, 3rd Infy. C. V., Asst. Commissary of Musters, Dist. of Utah. Lieut. Melville had already reported for duty here in the month of May, and will at once enter upon his appropriate duties.

TEMPERANCE.—We insert with pleasure a communication in to-day's paper, concerning the benefits of temperance in general, and the particular good accomplished in this Regiment and at this Post by the instrumentality of Garrison Lodge No. 65, I. O. G. T.

WATCHMAKING, ETC.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. Keenon, Watch and Clock maker, in Groesbeck's building, corner of Main and 2d South Temple streets, who will perform all work entrusted to him, promptly, and at moderate charges.

CAMP CEMETERY.—The work at the Cemetery, which we stated lately is now nearly completed, and for the taste and skill manifested in its construction and decoration, great credit is due to all concerned in the work. The Monument to the dead of Bear River Battle, shows to great advantage, and we assert there is no cemetery at all to compare with that at Camp Douglas, between Missouri and California.

1ST CAV., NEV. TY. VOLS.—This regiment is rapidly filling up at Fort Churchill, and will, as soon as the requisite arrangements are made, take up the line of march for this place, to supplement the probable losses of the 3rd Infy. and 2nd Cav., C. V., by expiration of term of service.

COMMUNICATED.—CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., June 15, '64. EDITOR VEDETTE.—While aware that your journal was not established for the purpose of advocating or advancing the cause of Temperance, I am sure that you will allow me space for a few remarks on this subject, which, by many members of the California and Nevada Volunteers is deemed of no small importance.

I need scarcely speak of the good accomplished by Garrison Lodge, No. 65, nor of the time, prior to its existence, when a sober, temperate man in the 3d Infy. C. V., could scarcely look upon the uniform in which he was clothed, without feeling that he was disgraced in wearing it. Who, among the number of those stationed at Benicia barracks during the winter of '61 and '62, has forgotten the countless number of hell holes with which the Garrison was almost surrounded, and the golden harvest gathered by the miserable wretches in human form whose business it was to deal out poison by the glass? It must be a source of pleasure to those originally interested in obtaining a Charter and establishing a Lodge in the 3d regiment, to know that their labors have met with such unparalleled success.

Since coming to Utah, branch Lodges have sprung up wherever military Posts have been established in the Territory, and it may be doubted whether the Volunteers in Utah, as regards sobriety, would to-day compare unfavorably with an equal number of men in any community.

The time is drawing near when the term of service of many of our oldest members—those who from first to last have manifested such unwavering devotion to the cause of Temperance—will expire. In leaving the Lodge, let them indulge the hope that they will leave those behind whose zeal in a cause so noble and praiseworthy, will be equal to their own; and that Garrison Lodge, No. 65, will exist while a dozen soldiers can be found in Utah to assemble in the name of Temperance, and to assist in extending the reign of Faith, Hope and Charity.

A. L. B.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

LOUISVILLE, June 11th. A dispatch from Lexington at noon, says the rebels left here on yesterday for Georgetown; supposed to have gone east of our front there. Burbridge started in pursuit with fresh horse last night, and will push them up and fight them whenever he has a chance.

A messenger from Frankfort reports that city under martial law and all men capable of bearing arms being armed to defend the city. The archives have been removed to the fort, and the Governor feels confident of his ability to hold it until the arrival of reinforcements. A force of 300 rebels occupies the stockade, three miles this side of Frankfort, to prevent reinforcements from reaching Frankfort from Louisville. The Union troops attacked the stockades last night and were repulsed.

WASHINGTON, June 11th. The House to-day declared Todd entitled to a seat as delegate from Dacotah.

CINCINNATI, June 12.

Morgan with about 3,900 men, attacked the 168th and 71st Ohio, under Hobson at Cynthiana, yesterday. After a severe fight he compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men be immediately exchanged. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana. Some of our troops took refuge in the Court House, and in order to dislodge them the town was set on fire; about twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss is 15 killed and 50 wounded. Col. Berry, Provost Marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded. Col. Jarvis of the 168th, is severely wounded. Our loss in prisoners is twelve to fifteen hundred. This morning, Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a severe fight, completely defeated him, scattering his forces in all directions. About 150 prisoners were taken, including twenty officers. Burbridge at last advice was closely following up the rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 12th. A dispatch from Gen. Hunter, Staunton, Va., six o'clock in the morning, reports that the enemy last Sunday, killing Gen. Jones, commanding, and totally routing them after a battle of an hour's duration. We captured fifteen hundred prisoners altogether, of whom one thousand (including sixty officers) were taken on the field; three thousand stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of stores were taken. We have to-day formed a junction with Generals Crook's and Averill's cavalry, and our detachment, not engaged the 9th, states that our infantry to-day is engaged in burning the railroads and burning the rail east and west. All the Government and railroad trains are being burned. A dispatch from Grant's headquarters, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, says a portion of McIntosh's brigade of cavalry sent to reconnoitre yesterday morning, drove in the rebel pickets and forced the outer line of the rebel defenses, passing over the entrenchments about a mile west of Bethesda Church; having accomplished their purpose, the reconnoissance proceeded to return. A large number were killed and some taken prisoners. Our loss is sixteen killed and wounded. Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated headquarters Big Shanty, Georgia, 12th, say our lines are between four and five hundred yards from those of the enemy, but no fighting yet.

(Signed) STANTON. **PORTRESS MONROE, June 12.** Late Richmond papers contain the following: Several steamers have arrived at Charleston within a few days. **NEW HORN, GA., June 14th.** There has been considerable skirmishing to-day. Gen. Rebois is wounded. The Federals are fortifying at Kingston. A portion of the 17th corps is now on the way from Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. They reached Van Buren, Ala. **NEW YORK, June 12th.** Herald's Staunton correspondent says: Up to the 7th our losses are 250 killed and wounded. Letters from Butler's department give details of the recent attack on Petersburg, showing that Gilmore had advanced to within a short distance, but being informed that the rebels were prepared to receive him (having had information of his movement the day previous) decided to return, which he did, with the loss of only 25 wounded. Gen. Kautz, by another road, surprised the rebels and entered their works by a brief dash, capturing several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, but not being co-operated with by Gilmore, was obliged to fall back to prevent being surrounded. He brought his prisoners and captured guns with him. The gunboats in the Appomattox threw a number of shells into Petersburg during the movement.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, June 10. Nothing of interest yesterday. On a portion of the line of pickets, firing continued, while at others it seemed to have ceased by mutual consent. The enemy are busy to-day throwing up fortifications in the vicinity of Summer's and Bottom's bridge.

WASHINGTON, June 11th. By an arrival here to-day from the White House it is ascertained that nothing is now being held at that place except reinforcements and forage for the use of the army. The railroad track which has been completed to within a mile or two of the war has been taken up, and the rails and ties brought to the White House, where they are being placed in a large pile.

NEW YORK, June 11th. The Herald's correspondent gives a detailed account of Hunter's movements. After leaving Cedar Creek the rebel Mosby attempted to interrupt communications with the rear, and was partly successful, destroying some bridges, burning trains and doing much damage to some men. At Woodstock and Mount Jackson the citizens appeared friendly. At the same time that Hunter moved from Cedar Creek, Crook and Averill moved from Lewisburg towards Staunton. At the fight at Piedmont all the military forces at Staunton were brought to aid the rebels. They attempted to turn our left, but failed, and were pushed back in such a manner that they were threatened with being cut off from Staunton. This forced their right to give way, and a retreat followed.

Washington dispatches say: Intelligence from the army to-day, night shows that while the army is quiet in one place, it is not so in another. Details of the operations cannot of course, be given.

The Washington Star says: Grant is carrying out his new movement against Richmond with his usual alacrity, and reports say the rebels think they have reason to believe that Grant purposes to make a new base of supplies on the James river, and that at the same time note a strong line of entrenchments being erected at the White House, indicating a purpose to hold that point.

LOUISVILLE, June 12th. Governor Bramlett has successfully resisted two attacks upon the works at Frankfort.

NEW YORK, June 12th. The Tribune's correspondent with Butler, says of the expedition against Petersburg, that there were fourteen hundred picked horsemen under Kautz, three or four thousand infantry under Gilmore, and all under the command of Gilmore. At noon the infantry were within a mile and a half of Petersburg.

and Gilmore sent a dispatch that he had sent Kautz's guns away to his left, but he had orders to advance on Petersburg and engage the enemy. It being immaterial whether he succeeded or not, his real object being to divert their attention from Kautz, who was to dash into the city from the opposite side, burn the Appomattox bridge and destroy the stores of supplies at the depots, etc., and do all he could to annoy and harass the enemy. Signal glasses showed that Kautz was fulfilling his mission, as the cavalry were seen attacking upon the further side and driving the enemy before them. (This was inside the entrenchment on the outskirts.) Availing himself of the second clause of his instructions to return to night, Gen. Gilmore sent word that the works quite formidable are stronger than he anticipated, that Gen. Hinks did not deem it prudent to attack, and that he had therefore retired half a mile and formed a line of battle while Kautz was fighting in the city and expecting the co-operation of the infantry sent to assist him. The rebels seeing Gilmore's force withdrawn, turned their attention to Kautz, pressing him closely and capturing one gun. Our cavalry in return captured a 12-pounder brass piece, which was brought away. No sign of a diversion in their favor by the infantry, being seen, Gen. Kautz ordered his men to withdraw.

New York, June 13th.
Tribune correspondent with Sherman, dated Dallas, eleven, says the enemy attacked McPherson's corps yesterday morning, dashed on our advanced line of works with the intention to occupy a better position. They were met with a heavy volley from our men who remained immovable. The rebels came up within a few paces and finally fell back in terrible confusion. During last night the enemy assaulted Hooker but were repulsed as before with loss. The attack on McPherson above referred to proved very disastrous to the enemy. The rebels came on in two divisions with great resolution but were met with a very destructive fire of both artillery and musketry. The fight continued nearly an hour, when the enemy retired leaving the field covered with dead and wounded to the number of near twenty five hundred. After five days fighting on his own hook, McPherson has closed on his right wing enabling us to make our next important movement.

New York, June 13th.
A dispatch from Louisville this morning says the rebels have raised the siege of Frankfort on yesterday and fled.

Tribune's Washington correspondent has reached here from any other source; White House, June 13th: Two officers have just arrived here bearing news of the capture of Fort Darling. An order conveying this intelligence was read to the army last evening. The cheers of our soldiers could be heard for miles around.

CHICAGO, June 13th.
Vallandigham suddenly made his appearance at Hamilton, Ohio, to-day, and made a speech in the Public Square. He left in the afternoon for Dayton.

Boston, June 13th.
Aaron Cragin, the Union nominee, was to-day chosen United States Senator for New Hampshire, in place of Mr. Hale.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.
Bids for the seventy-five million loan, to-day ranged from par to eight per cent. premium. The average was four and a half to five premium.

Memphis, June 14th.
Considerable bodies of the missing infantry of Sturgis's expedition are constantly coming in. Our loss is probably much less than stated. Officers blame Sturgis and say his management was bad; the matter will probably be investigated. All concur in stating that the men fought with desperation, the negro troops especially, but they fell into confusion and ammunition becoming exhausted, a panic resulted. It is reported that the rebel force which Sturgis encountered was en route for Johnson's army when they got information of the expedition, and turned about to defeat it.

New York, June 13th.
The Scotia from Liverpool 4th and Queenstown 5th. The Paris correspondent of the Times learns that the French government has sent two delegates to America, one civil and the other military, to ascertain and report upon the real state of the immense slaughter reported. Overtures have been made by France to the English with a view to devise means of putting a stop to the frightful carnage. The correspondent reviews affairs in Virginia as unfavorable to the Federal cause, and will not be surprised to hear of Grant's failure. The Morning Star remarks the northern prospects are more favorable. The Army and Navy Gazette does not think the results of Grant's operations commensurate with his losses.

The news from Denmark is very warlike. Many indications exist to show that the war will go on. Spanish advices indicate a dispute with Peru. The cessation of the Ionian Islands to Greece is formally completed.

A little fellow, not more than five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew it wasn't true; his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

A STRANGE RUMOR.—A dispatch appeared in last evening's *Piute*, announcing the nomination of Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and also that John Church was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. The dispatch which appeared in the *Piute* was signed "Winters & Bing," and actually came over the wires, as we ascertained by inquiry at the telegraph office. We are utterly at a loss to understand the meaning of this most singular dispatch. We cannot believe the statement of Mr. Church's arrest to be true. If, as we can only surmise it is, a "joke" of "Winters & Bing" it may prove to them a most costly piece of pleasantry. *Virginia Union*, June 10th.

It turns out that Maj-Gen. Keyes instead of being mustered out of the service, has been permitted to resign.

W. KEINTOFF,
WATCH MAKER.
GROESBECK'S BUILDINGS,
Cor. Main & Second South Temple Streets
SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner. j16w1

\$100. BOUNTY!!
RECRUITS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
FOR THE
34 Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance. The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged. Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment. For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 31 Inf. C. V.
Recruiting Officer.

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, **ROBERT HERFORD**
CLEVELAND & HERFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.
DEBT COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Dispositions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.
OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my23tf

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
305 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
Eight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with forms may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.
GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1886. ap2tf

G. OLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my2tf

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!
Arr. Omaha, Wm. Graham, Salt Lake City.
Crossed 7. Graham, Omaha City, Mo. Tr.

GILBERT & SONS,
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,
CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &
MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,
AND OTHER STAPLES,
Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
And the finest assortment of late style
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jellif **GILBERT & SONS.**

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Albuquerque, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Foreign Currency and Remittance Stamp for sale. my2tf

Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
AND EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Brexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap2tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap2tf

ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. KEARNS,
Assayer and Refiner.
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap2tf

FOR SALE.
Heavy Bags, Sacks, and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Submarine Store-house, Salt Lake City.

ENGINE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the pernicious effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the system and so frequently accompanying that period.
It gives immediate relief to nervous, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.
It is also valuable in an external application for gonorrhea, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.
Ask for Wellington & Co.'s Engine of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.
Responsible & Co., Proprietors,
415 and 417 Front Street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!
Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to suppress all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trustworthy compounds listed on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances. Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.
Responsible & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.
And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTHACHE ANODYNE
Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.
Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure rapidly the gums. It will loosen the gums and cause them to adhere to the tooth. It will cure gum boils, swellings and remove all soreness of the gums. It will soothe the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.
Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?
Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
Responsible & Co.,
415 and 417 Front Street, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
WILL CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Fever, and all Bilious Disorders.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted, and being the most powerful purgative having used them will ensure permanent relief.
For sale by all Druggists in San Francisco, and by
A. L. SORRELL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them. Try them!
RESURRECTION & CO.,
415 and 417 Front Street, San Francisco.
Sole Agents.

re. Many men and women have had occasion to know that two do not necessarily make a pair.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold
Dust and Coin

the office of the "Daily Union Visitor,"

Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D. 1884.